



WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1886.

A baby born in Illinois during a terrible storm has been named Cyclonia.

Why wait until the free schools are reduced again to their condition in 1879 before coming to their rescue?

The largest window-light ever made in the United States has just been placed in a Philadelphia clothing store. It is eight feet six inches in height and sixteen feet six inches in width, and weighs over 1900 pounds.

Miss Cleveland's novel is called "The Long Run," not "The Long Run," as first reported. It may have something to do with the spring run of the Potomac, or, again, it may refer to the course of the administration in trying to get away from the tariff question.

The soldiers who have guarded the late President Garfield's tomb for the past five years have received orders relieving them from duty on June 30. A petition, signed by Cleveland citizens, was forwarded to the secretary of war asking that the guard be retained.

Intelligence of a fearful typhoid fever epidemic at Baltimore, O., is received at Cleveland. Over 300 cases are reported, with many deaths. The terrible sanitary condition of the place, together with the fact that the inhabitants drink river water impregnated with garbage from Wheeling, W. Va., just above, is the supposed cause.

The school warrant scaler is abroad in the land. The school money is delayed and diverted. The school teachers are badly shamed, if not scalped. The school session has suddenly decreased in length. The Auditor has struck off over \$500,000 due the schools on arrears with one stroke of his pen. And so forth.

Bourbonism reigns, and these are among its evidences!

The first copy of the new State Republican, published at Harrisonburg, is on our table. It is a splendid paper, handsomely gotten up and filled with the very best matter. The veteran Col. W. C. Elam is editor-in-chief. This is sufficient to insure its being one of the liveliest and best republican papers in the country. The old readers and admirers of the Richmond Whig will hail the paper and his return to Virginia journalism with unfeigned gladness. It cannot fail to meet with great success.

Representative Miller of Texas, has introduced a substitute for the Blair educational bill. It appropriates \$8,000,000 annually for 10 years to be distributed among the States and territories according to the ratio of illiteracy as established by the census of 1880. The money shall be paid to the state on the first of each July, beginning with July 1, 1887, and shall be expended by the States in the maintenance of public schools under the State laws.

Deer Park, which President Cleveland selected as his retreat for the first few days of his married life on the crest of the Alleghenies, in Maryland, three thousand feet above the sea. It has rarified mountain air, picturesque mountain scenery, mineral springs, groves and glades and forty miles of drives among lovely landscapes, symmetrical hills, sparkling brooks and the rarest coloring of the richest foliage. There are numerous cozy cottages, fine hotels, and taken, all in all, it is one of the most charming spots the continent affords. Gen. Grant frequently resorted there, and many Marylanders and other eastern people, pass the summer days amid its sylvan shades. Prominent among the cottages are ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia and his son-in-law, Stephen B. Elkins, and the family of the late John W. Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

The oleomargarine bill which has passed the lower House of Congress defines butter as a food product made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without artificial coloring matter. Oleomargarine is defined as: All substances made of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butter lard, lardine, suet, and neutral, all lard extracts and tallow extracts, and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, oil, vegetable oil, annatto and other coloring matter, intentional fat and oil fat made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made, calculated on or intended to be sold as butter or for butter. Special taxes are imposed as follows: On manufacturers \$600; on wholesale dealers \$450, on retail dealers, \$45. The existing internal revenue laws, so far as applicable, are made to apply to these special taxes. Penalties are imposed on any person who shall deal in oleomargarine without paying the special tax. Provisions are made for the proper stamping and labeling of every package of oleomargarine. A tax of 5 cents a pound is imposed on all oleomargarine manufactured and sold, and a penalty is prescribed for the purchase or reception for sale of oleomargarine not branded or stamped according to law. A number of sections of the bill are devoted to providing machinery to carry the law into effect.

## COUPONS.

These "cut-worms" of the Treasury have, ever since the passage of the Funding Bill of 1871, been a source of annoyance, and of serious embarrassment to the people of the State.

For several years preceding the election of 1879 the burden had become so great that our state government had well-nigh sunk under it.

The charitable institutions of the State were suffering terribly; the schools had become less and less every year, and the schools sessions had been greatly shortened. At the same time we were defaulting as to the interest on the public debt to an amount largely exceeding a million of dollars a year.

This state of affairs became unbearable, and the people found able leaders to show them a way out of their trouble. In 1879 the Funder party was overwhelmingly defeated, and the Readjusters came into power pledged to settle the debt question. This they did successfully, and our state government was again put in a prosperous condition. Especially were our public schools placed upon a good footing, the number of schools and scholars increased, and the terms lengthened.

But the Democratic leaders seeing that they were in a minority, and determined to obtain power at any sacrifice of principle, met in convention, and gave in their adhesion to the Riddleberger Bill. They went before the people protesting that they were better Readjusters than were the Readjusters themselves, and that they meant to stand by and uphold the debt settlement. In an evil hour the people listened to them, and they were placed in control of the state government.

They legislated upon the debt question, and by their clumsy legislation reopened it. A case was taken to the supreme court of the U. S., and the whole debt settlement upset. It was the duty of the last legislature to have passed a constitutional law which would have prevented the Treasury from being overrun by these pestiferous coupons. They did not do so, however, but have left the matter in this condition, viz: that some taxpayers can and will pay in coupons while others are unable to do so, and still others will not. Under this system taxation becomes outrageously unequal. Some pay \$50 of taxes with coupons which cost them only about \$25; while the balance of the tax-payers have to pay dollar for dollar. It is useless to pay dollar to men not to pay in coupons when they can save about fifty per cent by so doing.

The thing went wrong. It is not in accord with the well-known rules which govern human action. As Senator Thurman, of Ohio, used to say, "It won't do."

No, it was the duty of the legislators under our Virginia constitution, to have devised some means by which the flood of coupons which threaten to deluge our State Treasury could have been prevented. Failing to do that, it appears to us childish to expect to accomplish such a result by a combined system of bulldozing, practiced upon the timid, and a system of begging, as to those who are not quite so easily driven.

The responsibility of this question rests upon the Democratic debt-paying leaders, who have of late years been metamorphosed into such rapid rotundators, and they cannot shirk this responsibility either by whining and unmanly appeals, or worse still, by brutal bulldozing.

The responsibility must be met. If the Democracy is equal to the occasion let them deal with it. If they are not then let them step down and out, and give way to men who can and will—*Spirit of the Valley.*

We appeal to all Virginians for help in the deliverance of the State. If you wish the continued reign of Bourbons, or Democrats, with all its train of evils, do not come with us. If you would not come with us, if you would not rather have a Republican administration than the present one—if you are not ready for Republicanism everywhere instead of Bourbonism—stay where you are. But consider well the situation. Weigh well your duty, your interest and the public welfare. Determine for yourself the very right and truth of the issues of principle and policy between the parties. Examine results. Then, if you are convinced (as a rational being you must be) that Bourbon Democracy is misruining us, as far as it can, both in State and Federal affairs, come with us like a man and patriot. Your interests and your rights are our rights, and all of us owe an allegiance to Virginia and the Union superior to any ties that can bind us to parties.

Now is the hour to begin the revolution which will send Bourbonism to the rear to stay!—*The State Republican.*

The signs of the times in Virginia indicate a subsidence of the bitter party animosity which for so many years has operated against the peace and prosperity of the State. Men are beginning to learn apparently that a fellow man may be honest and conscientious in his political views and yet differ from them. We shall hail as a happy day the time when all contests shall be conducted upon a higher plane than personal abuse or party vilification—when principles and State policy shall be discussed with intelligence and moderation. We have never been able to understand why neighbors of opposite political faith may not as easily maintain friendly relations as when they differ in their religious belief.—*Valley Virginia.*

## "A FULL VOTE, A FREE BALLOT AND A FAIR COUNT."

There is not an intelligent man in Virginia, be he Democrat or Republican, who believes the Republican ticket was honestly and fairly defeated in Petersburg or Norfolk in the late elections.

There are many people who believe it to be an act of patriotism to defeat the effect of a negro vote. You can scarcely talk with a Democrat from the black districts but that with sly wink and knowing nod he will tell you "how things were done."

The question of whether the people of this country will submit to the outrages perpetrated on the freedom of the ballot and the honest return of the votes polled, is not one of party politics, but a question of whether the American Union—this free Republican form of Government—shall be perpetuated or not; whether the people of the States where an honest ballot and a fair count is guaranteed, will submit to the rule of States in which elections have devolved into a mere farce.

If people do not think a negro ought to vote, and believe the right of the elective franchise should be curtailed, they should say so and make the issue. But to declare in Constitutions and platform the doctrine of political equality of all men, that the right of the ballot—a full vote, a free ballot and a fair count—shall be preserved and maintained, and then deliberately, wilfully, maliciously, and with malice prepense, proceed to bulldoze, swindle, cheat and count the people out of the result of that vote, is damnable in the sight of God and man, is a crime against liberty and a travesty on free government.

We warn our people to beware of this system. It is the seeds of our destruction as a Nation. We earnestly call upon our own people to take this matter in their own hands and correct these abuses. These ballot box stuffers and swindlers—these robbers of a people's rights and liberties, should be made to pay the just penalty of their crimes—should be made to serve the people, not as judges of elections but as convicts in the penitentiary, to serve their country in making good roads for honest people to ride over.—*Southwest Republican.*

Gen. Logan.

It is customary for the Democratic press of the country, and especially of the South, to vilify every prominent Republican, and indulge in the grossest language to express the bitter prejudice entertained against anyone who does not wear the Bourbon collar. It is exceptionally so whenever the name of Gen. Logan is mentioned. As a specimen we have the following from the Richmond State of the 23d:

"Black Jack Logan, Illinois's sensational baboon, recently published a volume of idiotic illiterate utterances to which he gave the appropriate name of 'Great Conspiracy.' Save when Logan was a Democrat, a number of years ago, his whole career has been a great conspiracy."

Gen. Logan is one of the first men of the Nation and represents in the U. S. Senate the Empire State of the Northwest. He was the most prominent and distinguished of the volunteer soldiers of the Nation. He was the candidate of the Republican party, representing the wealth and intelligence of a great State of the country, for Vice President, and is favorably mentioned for the nomination of that party for President in 1888. He is a man respected and admired not only in his own country, but throughout the civilized world, for his heroism as a soldier, his ability as a statesman and his unblemished personal character. But sectional partisan prejudice is incapable of appreciating this, and finds its expression in the language we have quoted. Can the intelligent liberal-minded people of Virginia and the South endorse such epithets and language as we have quoted from our contemporary? Can the South gain anything in any way, by countenancing such abuse or hope to cultivate fraternal feeling with the people of other States by giving vent to such ribald denunciations?—*Valley Virginia.*

What is known as the alien land bill last week passed the senate without a dissenting vote. This bill prohibits the acquisition of lands in any of the territories of the United States by foreigners who have not duly declared their intention to become citizens. It is evident that those in authority are becoming alive to the danger of permitting such a considerable proportion of our territory to be owned by aliens.

It would have been much to our advantage if they had been brought to a realization of this fact earlier. It requires no great amount of wisdom to perceive that a man whose sympathies are all with another government, who has no interest in this country save a pecuniary one, ought not to be allowed to come into possession of vast stretches of territory which would otherwise become the home of citizens in full accord with all the distinctive features of our government. These large property interests give the holders an influence in the affairs of the country, and this influence is not likely to be exerted in a way which will redound to the good of our institutions. Many persons would be surprised to hear how much of the land of the United States is in the hands of aliens, and they would be ready to concede that there is abundant occasion for uneasiness if told.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Written and compiled for the Herald.

Now that the hot days have come, Congress seems to be realizing the fact that there are still many bills to be considered, and unless hard work is done in the next few weeks, the prospect is good for remaining in Washington all summer. The usual effort will be made by the House of Representatives to crowd into the last end of the session Congressional business that ought to have been attended to during the winter. To a casual observer it would seem that several months would not be too much time for properly finishing the amount of work that yet remains to be done; but an attempt will be made to get through in as many weeks. A Congressman remarked the other day "It may be done, but none of the bills, of course, will receive due consideration."

There is probably no way of preventing this. Every winter warnings are delivered against delay and innumerable good resolutions are formed, but as the close of each session draws near, the work is found to be appallingly in arrears, and the customary crowding takes place.

The enemies of the Oleomargarine bill are trying to injure its chances in the Senate by loading down the Agricultural Committee, to which it has been assigned, with other business. Senator Fisk recently introduced an amendment to the bill, which, when examined, was found to be the Morrison Tariff Bill entire. Several other measures have been introduced and referred to the Agricultural Committee, with the idea that that committee will be under the necessity of considering all these measures at length, which will delay the report on the Oleomargarine bill.

Mr. Winston, of Illinois, our late Minister to Persia, says the reason of his resignation is that he finds nothing to do at his post. It is somewhat puzzling to know what he expected to do there. Having accepted the responsibility of going there to do nothing, Mr. Winston ought not to shirk his duties at this early date. But many are curious to know why the Government wishes to maintain diplomatic relations with Persia at all. We have very little commercial or social relations with the Persians, and a Minister to the North Pole would be about as useful.

Col. E. Spencer Pratt, of Alabama, is mentioned as the possible successor to Mr. Winston. He is a polished gentleman, who has spent many years in travel, and filled several public trusts; and if he does not find the duty of "being idle too irksome, he will probably fill the place very well.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed upon a bill to create the office of the Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The tenure of the new office is a year, but it will be extended from time to time, and probably be made permanent eventually. The office is to be the same in every respect as the two Assistant Secretaries now in existence, and when Mr. Manning resigns, he will find his duties much lightened.

Since his return to Washington the President has settled down as if nothing had happened. He has been working hard in disposing of his mail, which had accumulated largely during his absence. On Wednesday afternoon he held his usual informal public reception. Among other visitors at this reception were the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Most of the callers congratulated the President and wished him much happiness. He responded to each by a simple word of thanks. The ladies seemed to take a particular interest in the new Benedict, and beamed at him benevolently through their glasses. One old man said, as he grasped the President's hand: "I used to go in swimming with your father, when we were little boys." The President smiled and nodded, but said nothing.

No definite plans have yet been made by Mr. Cleveland for his projected trip. Of course there are any number of rumors, and the President would indeed be a ubiquitous person if half of them were true. One of the latest is that he and his bride will take a short trip on the U. S. steamer "Despatch." The most credible statement, however, is that after the adjournment of Congress the bridal couple will spend some months in visiting various summer resorts in the White Mountains.

A great deal of talk has been occasioned by the mention of the fact that the President always used new money. Some people laughed at the idea that he handed a crisp new \$100 bill to Dr. Sunderland for his marriage fee, and, again, that he put a crisp new \$5 bill in the collection plate at the Oakland church. People said, "Why, the President must have money made especially for himself." The truth is, the President always receives new notes direct from the Treasury. He never gets old notes, except in change when he pays a bill or makes a purchase. The United States Treasurer, on the last day of each month, sends the President his salary—\$4,166.66—the odd change in bright new silver and copper cents, and the notes all new and of the latest issue. Mr. Cleveland, like his predecessors, keeps a private bank account with Riggs & Co., and after he gets his salary he makes a deposit, reserving enough to pay current expenses. It is said that his account has shown as large a balance as \$75,000, as he has an income besides his official salary. Before he entered public life he made from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year by his practice, and his expenses were not more than \$2,500. He has saved much of his first year's salary, but now that he is married his expenses will increase.

Congress will probably adjourn by July 4. This has been the first session for the past quarter of a century where the Lower House and President were both Democratic, and it was expected that much valuable legislation would emanate from the House, but the country has been sadly disappointed.

What has Congress done for the good of the country? Really nothing. The laws passed have mainly been of a private and unimportant character, and with the exception of passing the appropriation bills, the closing of the session will be as barren of results as was the first half of it. Weeks were consumed in adopting the new rules. The tariff question has and is still receiving the attention of the advocates of Free Trade, and it will occasionally loom up until the adjournment.

The repeal of the internal revenue laws, which was demanded by the resolution of the National Democratic Platform, is as dead as a stinking herring.

The Blair Educational bill, which the PEOPLE demand, has been throttled, strangled and killed by a Democratic Congress.

\$500,000,000 left in the Treasury has virtually melted away under the magic touch of Democratic economy, the same as did the half million of dollars left in our State Treasury under Bourbon management which is the same, only there is more money in the U. S. Treasury and more men to squander it.

The party is dissatisfied with the President's policy and the President is dissatisfied with the leaders. There is inharmonious in the departments—and it permeates the ranks of the party—where harmony should exist.

There is an important election coming off this fall. The members of the next Congress have to be elected, and what kind of a record has the Democratic party made upon which to go before the people and ask for an endorsement of its acts.

The strongest, most telling argument that the Republicans can use against the Democrats will be to hold up their acts of omission and commission to the gaze of the people.—*Progressive Age.*

One of the expedients adopted by the last Legislature to tide over the difficulties anticipated, as the result of their legislation on the debt question, was the passage of a bill directing the attorney-general of the State to institute suits against all county treasurers and tax collectors who failed to settle their tax accounts by the first of July. This, of course, makes it incumbent upon these officers, in order that they may protect themselves and the sureties on their official bonds, to enforce the collection of all tax bills before that date. As a result of this enactment the tax-payers will be unable this year to rely, as heretofore, upon the wheat crop for money to meet the taxes yet unpaid, in very many cases subjecting the tax-payer to the necessity of either discounting his wheat crop or borrowing money at any rate of interest at which he can secure it.

The question arises, whence the necessity of this change in the law, occurring as it does at a period of unusual business depression and scarcity of money?

Why should the people, upon whom fall all the burdens of government, be just now still more oppressed, when it is true that the State, under the former regulation, found money enough to meet her demands, and when it is also true that, with an increased revenue, there has been no necessary increase of the expenses of the State government?

This may seem like a small matter to the legislator, but to the taxpayer who must pay his tax by the time named, whether he has the money or not, it is not a small matter to be deprived of the flush of money always following harvest time.—*Page Courier.*

The last Valley Virginia contains an article in which it shows in a scathing manner the difference in the treatment which Gov. Lee received upon his recent visit to Ohio, and the treatment Gov. Foraker received when he visited last Fall. Gov. Lee was tendered all the courtesies and attentions which are due to the Governor of the grand old state of Virginia. We have yet to hear of a single paper or person who published or uttered a single word of abuse or even of unfriendly criticism of Gov. Lee. Yet all remember how some of our papers and speakers heaped abuse upon the head of Gov. Foraker last Fall when he came here to speak in behalf of the Republican party. Now, when he is here to speak in behalf of the Democratic party, all are ready to do him honor, and to praise his performance of official duty and the transaction of the public business.

"We understand about \$5,000 of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad is being tendered for taxes in Augusta county."—*Register.*

"What!! It is possible that the good old Democratic county of Augusta is tendering coupons for taxes?" "How have the mighty fallen?"—*Spirit.*

An effort is to be made to make Richmond more of a cotton market.

## JOHN KELLY'S SUCCESSOR.

[New York Letter in Philadelphia Press.]

By the death of John Kelly Richard Croker becomes the leader of Tammany Hall. Croker is a versatile political animal, a man of brain, clear conceptions and extraordinary executive force. He is a keen judge of men. He keeps his own counsel, and is extremely reticent. He makes no speeches and very few promises. Those few, however, are the best of the kind. He has the strongest of friends, and the bitterest of enemies. He is as positive but not as obstinate as was Mr. Kelly. Not Kelly, he was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He came from the humblest sources, and hard stories are told of him in his youth. But, like John Morrissey, he has won the confidence of the people and developed the qualities of a great political leader.

Tammany will have few defeats under his rule. He is so strongly confident of his own political power, which is the fortress of the party, that he could hardly be blown out of it by the use of dynamite. His foresight is something remarkable. Hugh J. Grant, now sheriff, is one of his proteges. It was Croker who put him in the Bedford Hotel, and he has since been a successful politician. The advised Grant and other Tammany adherents not to vote for the Broadway Surface railroad when it came to the vote. The other side was entirely unnecessary. The others wish that they had taken him into their confidence. Before the bill was passed Croker, in his hearing, predicted that every man who voted for it would land in state prison. They are going there, one by one, as fast as possible.

Croker, like Kelly, is thoroughly honest. He once gained a man's confidence to never lose it. Under his rule Tammany will probably gain much of her old glory. He exerts no omitties and tries to ally all jealousies among the leaders. He works steadily and unceasingly. He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

He has not only captured the patronage left, and that is divided with the Republicans. Already there are whispers that F. J. Kearney, Andrew D. White, and even District Attorney Martine, are ready to enter Tammany Hall.

He has already captured the patronage of the Department of Public Works, and he has secured the strongest pull in the Executive Chamber at Albany. The County Democracy is becoming disintegrated under his rule and sapping.

## PARTIES IN THE SENATE.

The Political Complexion of that Body The Next Congress.

The recent death of Senator Miller of California has produced some change in the political prospect with regard to the next Senate, as well as in the status of the present body. California is one of the States in the doubtful list as to the result of its coming senatorial election, and the replacement of a Republican senator with a Democrat worth \$20,000,000, and liberal in contributing toward party success is probably calculated to help the Democrats. Whether Senator Hearst contemplates being a candidate for re-election, or whether he will support some other Democrat, he is ranked as a potent agent in California politics. He is very industrious in looking after official positions for his constituents, and for the short time he has been here has done quite well.

Of the time Democrats, Hearst, Gray, Jones, Stanford, Gorman, George, Cockrell, Fair, Maxey and Camden, whose terms end next March, Gorman and George have already been elected. The others, with the possible exception of Hearst and Fair, are sure to be succeeded by Democrats; and as to Nevada, it is claimed that Senator Fair can be returned if he so desires. Gray, Cockrell and Maxey will be their own successors.

Of the fifteen Republicans whose terms expire with this session, only Miller (New York), Hale, Dawes, Conger, McMillan, Van Wyck, Sewell, Miller, Sherman, Mitchell of Pennsylvania, Aldrick, Edmunds, Mahone and Sawyer—Sherman has been re-elected and Mahone has been replaced by a Democrat. The Democratic gain of one in the four elections that have taken place. The only seats in this list which can be considered doubtful are those of Hawley (Connecticut), Harrison (Indiana), Conger (Michigan), Sewell (New Jersey), Miller (New York), and Sawyer (Wisconsin). This list gives the doubt to every State of the number that has shown any signs of political years; though, as to Michigan and Wisconsin, the Republicans have too firm a hold upon these States to consider the chance of their losing them as more than a possibility. The Senate now stands 41 Republicans and 35 Democrats. Should the Democrats hold California and Nevada, counting their gain in Virginia, they would add two more seats to the Senate. They have more than a fighting chance to gain one in these States, as they have a large majority of the holding over state senators. Still there is disaffection in the party, and Senator Harrison is very anxious to withdraw from the party. His friends are working energetically to return him for another term. If the Democrats carry Indiana they will really be restricted to New York, New Jersey and Connecticut for the two seats necessary to obtain a majority in the Senate. Should they get two of these States, they might lose California or Nevada, or both.

The outlook, impartially viewed, favors a republican ascendancy in the next Senate, but by a majority so slim that it will not exceed two or three votes.—*Washington Star.*

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

They have the White House to themselves.

Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sister, left Washington today at 11 o'clock for Buffalo. She was accompanied to the depot by Mrs. Cleveland and St. Clair, the President's private servant, behind the seal browns. Mrs. Hoyt was the last of the wedding guests, and her departure marks the beginning of the White House. Although the mistress of the White House has occupied her new position but a few days, it has been long enough to show that no changes of any consequence will result in the domestic routine is considered about the same as formerly. Breakfast is served at about 9 o'clock, lunch at 2, and dinner about 7. The President attends to his official business with the same regularity as formerly, and occasionally goes into his office and works awhile before breakfast. Mrs. Cleveland has seldom been seen outside the private part of the White House. Since her return from Deer Park her time has been busily occupied in making and rearranging and in the numerous handsome wedding presents received as well as her personal wardrobe, and in attending to other matters connected with the household, demanding her personal attention.

It was stated that upon the return of the President and his bride a number of prominent business men would entertain them at a dinner, but as yet they have not been out to dine, nor, indeed, have they been invited anywhere. The official announcement that Mrs. Cleveland would not be at home to receive callers until after the adjournment of Congress at least—*Washington Star.*

How IS THIS?—Mr. J. S. Keller noticed a note on the back of one of his cows last week, but supposed she had lost it when lying down and did not give the matter any attention. Not long after, however, P. Houser observed a wire in the cow's place, and informed Mr. Keller who proceeded at once to pull from the cow's back what he supposed to be a short piece of wire which had pricked the skin as the cow lay down, but to his great astonishment the wire kept on coming as he pulled until he had drawn it more than a foot, when he got sick and was compelled to cease pulling for a while.

He soon completed the operation and to his utter amazement the wire was found to be an iron wire he pulled an umbrella rib two feet four and three-quarter inches long from the cow's back near the small part. Dr. Berkeley says the cow must have swallowed the wire and it worked out at the back. Some think it was shot in by a farmer, but this is hardly possible.—*Hampshire Review.*

A foundry and machine shop is to be established at Massie's Mill, Nelson Co., Va. The location is an old business place on the river, twenty miles from Staunton, and is the Shenandoah Valley Railroad